COLORADO'S RECORD LAST YEAR EQUALS THAT OF 1895. New Discoveries in Montana and the Black

Hills - Exploring an Old Mining Tunnel in Artsona - Utah's Mines Boing Well-San Bernardino County Has a Little Boom, DESVER, Dec. 31. The product of Colorado's mines for 1896 will equal that of 1895. The mines are in a generally prosperous condition. There has been no progress of note in the methods of extracting values by the lead smelter process. Experimental mills to extract gold by wet processes have proved of value in some instances and failures in others. Chlorination seems now to be a practical method for the reduction of low-grade gold ores, while the eranide process is almost as successful. The experiments with bromine have not reached a practical stage, though the outlook is hopeful. The use of concentrating appliances has been gaining importance and the many mechanical aids for cheapening mining have assisted in converting many properties into profit-paying

No new camps have been established, and no great strikes have occurred in old districts, Cripple Creek has received the most attention. Fifty mines have shipped ore, and will continue as shippers during the coming year. Probably as many more that have done a little shipping are still in the embryonic state. A dozen comwhich were justified by the circumstances. The new discoveries of the year have not been impertant or in proportion to the amount of ex-

The areas of the Cripple Creek producing districts have not been enlarged and not many new veins have been discovered. The territory is so large that many years must be required to explore the field. The permanency of the camp cannot be doubted. The tonnage of low grade ores is now very large and the adoption of chlorination and cyanide processes will bring this great tonnage into practical value. No mining camp in America ever contained so much expensive machinery as Cripple Creek

Leadville, the centre of the greatest mining undertakings in the State, has received a most damaging blow by the miners' strike. The fear of future outbreaks may deter capital from undertaking the development of Leadville properties, which require such large outlays of capital. The big enterprises were striking the third formation deep under ground, fighting the floods of water with some success, and by June, when the strike came, there was a glowing promise of a large output of gold and sliver bearing ores. In spite of all obstacles, however, two mines struck the new ore chutes and are now prepared to produce a large tonnage. Other projects are suspended pending the settlement of the strike question and a number of mines are producing in something like their former rate under military guard furnished by the State. Leadville affords many opportunities where the profits are proportionate to risks involved. The formation of no district in the West is better understood.

The great silver camp of Aspen, with its long transportation tunnels, its deep shafts, and immense pumping plants, has made no progress in developments during the year. The system of leasing there in vogue has resulted in some production, but the number of men taking leases has decreased with the profits of their respective ventures. The drainage problem is still unsolved, and explorations in the Mollie Gibson resulted in no new discoveries of rich ore chutes. A half dozen of the big mines have shipped quite a heavy tonnage during the year, and the camp has undoubtedly great deposits of silver-bearing ore yet unworked.

Red Cliff district has witnessed some sub-stantial improvements in old producing mines h the way of labor-saving machinery. The new gold camp of Fulford received considerable attention during the year, but results are tet to come.

The Gunnison county gold belt demonstrated nothing of value during the year. The only mine opened there, and purchased by a wellthown mining man, was closed down for reaprospectors. The Cleopatra made regular snipments; a big company with plenty of money continued its work on the Taylor Park placers; two new camps were opened, called Gold Brick and Cameron, and individual efforts were numerous throughout the entire eastern end of

Gunnison county.

The northern gold district of Boulder, Gilpin. enter the coming year in the most hopeful con

fared poorly.

The Silver San Juan did not furnish the nu-

tinues to pay regular dividends and is undoubtedly a great property.

The gold belt in the vicinity of Telluride received a strong impetus by the successful operations of the Tom-Boy and the Smuggler-Union properties. The mining men have within the past two years learned how to handle theores of that region to a profit, and consequently property values have rapidly risen beyond the reach of prospectors and men of small means. Shipments have been steadily growing in value and volume.

and volume.

The old Breckenridge gold field with its placer ground and its lode deposits of rich gold ore made a fine record this season and will be a camp of great promise during the coming year. The old and almost forgotten camps of St. Elmo, Alma, and numerous isolated mines of Park county were revived by individual efforts backed with capital, and to good results.

MONTANA. RUTTE, Dec. 29.—Great interest is still displayed by Butte mining men in the new discoveries in the neighborhood of Whitehall. During the winter plans will be completed to put at least six properties on a working basis and it is believed that at small cost the real value of the recent discoveries may be ascertained. Pay one is still being shipped from the Gold Hill at the rate of one carload every five days. The strikes in the Bouth Boulder district have increased activity there. The May Flower is going shead at the old rate. It is reported that the mine has produced \$300,000 worth of gold since its discovery in August last at a cost of production of \$11,000. This statement is not authorized by anyone connected with the management, but whatever may be the figures, the May Flower is certainly one of the wonderful mines of the world.

A number of Butte men are operating a group of claims near Whitehall under the name of the Waterloo Cooper Mining Company. The Waterloo Cabre with a shaft was sunk many years ago to a depth of 125 fest. When work was abandoned there were cooper indications at the bottom of the shaft, but the miners of those days wanted gold or silver and did not consider capter worth bothering about. The marvelous copper discoveries of the past few years have ind to the sletermination to hovestigate the copper indications in the late for were share indications in the late BUTTE, Dec. 29.-Great interest is still dis-

crty.

A meeting of the Enterprise Gold Mining Company of Phillipsburg has been called for Jan. 23, the object being to increase the capital stock to \$1,000,000.

Owing to damage done to roads by the recent floods, the Chicago and Moniana Mining Company has decided to shot down until spring at the Snowshoe mine. During the past summer the mill has turned out 2,200 tone of concentrates. The mine gives no sufficiency of concentrates. The mine gives no sufficience of the concentrates.

but it does not follow that the story of Virginia Dale was taken from "The Arabian Nights." The Virginia Dale mine, from which the district takes its name, is closed at present, but the owners are forming a corporation and say they will start work in a few weeks.

The Noble Grand, owned by G. W. Sweesy, is the only claim that appears to be producing anything now. A small clean-upreently made yielded 500 to the ion by defective process. The Noble Grand is five miles from the Virginia Dale mine, and all the assays show very rish ore. It is in a section where water can be had in plenty by sinking wells. Mr. Sweesy also owns the Leoti mine, about two miles from the Virginia Dale, which he considers even richer than the Noble Grand. He sold the Elisworth, another of the group, a few months age, but expects to keep and work the Leoti and Noble Grand.

Upon the basis of these facts the boomers are talking of Virginia Dale as "another Crippie Creek."

The reports that rich strikes have been made

talking of Virginia Dale as "another Crippie, Creek."

The reports that rich strikes have been made in the Uncle Sam, in Shasta, are without foundation.

A new district has been organized in Kern county, near the town of Majave. It takes the Jumbo Mine for its centre, and includes the territory within seven and a half miles in every direction. A stringent rule was adopted that every man filling a claim must commence work thereon within sixty days after recerding. It is the absence of such a rule that has kept the Randsburg country back so long and prevented development. There are a number of rich mines aiready located in this district, and considerable work has been done. From one mine 200 tons of ore has been snipped to the Selby Smelting Works, and netted \$15 a ton over all expenses.

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Nevada City, one of the old mining towns, is showing signs of prosperity. Within a radius of two miles there are 255 stamps dropping, and upon the pay day of one property alone—the Champion—the payroll amounts to \$15,000. The contact vein almost surrounds the city. As one of the mother-lode sections, it has been found that mines are most valuable at great depth. The abandoned properties are again receiving attention, and deep mining is proving a success.

receiving attention, and deep mining is proving a success. The river banks on Deer Creek, a mile below town, are studded with several plants that are a town in themselves—the Providence, the Cadmus, and the Champion. The latter has eighty stamps in operation and forty are being added; preparations are under way to add forty in the spring. The Champion is down 1,000 feet. The ore in this section on the contact lode runs from \$6\$ to \$40; \$40\$ is the average. Water power is available and reasonable in price.

feet. The ore in this section on the contact lode runs from \$6 to \$60; \$40 is the average. Water power is available and reasonable in price.

The great bonanza to Nevada county's mining interest is the recent completion of electric power works. The dam flume, and power house are about six miles from Nevada City, on the Yuba River. The dam is 180 feet across the stream and 25 feet deep, of solid masonry and logs boited to bedrock. The flume is 315 miles long and is capable of carrying 6,000 inches of water. The construction of the flume cost over \$50,000. The cities of Grass Valley and Nevada are both lighted from this plant. Two mines and two hoisting works take power from the plant. Two additional mines are preparing to run by electricity.

Last mouth the Reanoke Mining Company at their mines—the Moser and Lamphear, at Mokelume Hill—ran the mili twenty-six days, and the clean-up amounted to \$11,000, leaving a net profit of \$0,000.

The State Mineralogist's report dealing with statistics of mills in the State shows that the total number of mills is 588, with 6,216 stamps and 757 concentrators. Heades these there are given 189 arrastras, patent mills, &c. In 1853 the number of ouartz mills in California was estimated by Prof. Ashburner at 280, with 2,610 stamps, but he said later that in 1861 not over forty or fifty were in successful operation. Most of the mills enumerated in this report of the State Mineralogist are in operation. In many of the newer mills in certain districts there is a tendency to use heavier stamps than were in vogue in California a few years ngo. There is one mill—the Big Canyon, in El Dorado county—with 1,200-pound stamps. No less than twelve of these are in Nevada county.

Somebody, who has studied the ways of the promoter and the investor has discovered that there is a great difference between the manner in which the European, the Eastern, and the local capitalist invests in California mperfers prospects for which he will have to pay little until he proves up the property. He does more

\$2,000.

The Mammoth mine, at Jacksonville, is turning out \$10 ore from a 25-foot vein.

L. W. McClaufin of San Francisco, on Saturday last, paid \$2,500 for the Homestake mine at Jacksonville. It is between the Mammoth and Eagle mines, both of which are paying properties.

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Last week masked men took Capt. Melkle, the Superintendent of the Garnett Consolidated Mining Company, in Flumas country, from his house, mounted him on a horse, and ordered him to leave. The next hight a large number of men raided the cabins of the Chinese employed by Melkle's company and escorted them to Gibsonville and tod them they would not be allowed to work in the mines.

milied at a profit, though it gives returns
of only \$5.25 per ton. The low extraction and
treatment charges are the result of the application of pusiness methods to the mining industry, taken, of course, in connection with the
syanide process, which makes the treatment of
such ores as those found in the Camp Floyd
district rossible.

by Meikle's company and escorted them to Gibsonville and told them they would not be allowed to work in the mines.

Salt Lake City, Dec. 31.—The listed mining stocks of Utah have paid \$2.384,500 in dividends during 1896, swelling the total paid to \$32.308,500. The heaviest payers for the year were the Centennial Eureka, \$450,000, Silver King \$412,500. Builion Beck \$203,000, the Eureka Hill \$200,000, and the Ontario \$180,000. Utah now has severtheen public dividend payers and the aggregate amount paid by them monthly is nearly \$250,000. Then there are several heavy dividend payers whose payments are never made public, and these would swell the total. Of the dividend payers only two are strictly gold propositions, although gold cuts a material figure in the production of the others. This is especially the case with the Centennial Eureka, the Mammoth, and the Eureka Hill.

The control of the Mammoth, in the Tintic district, had been tied up under an option running to a foreign syndicate, presumably English. The Mammoth has paid in dividends \$1,150,000, and produces silver, gold, copper, and lead. An option running until Feb. 1 has been given on \$24,000 shares, the option price being above \$3.75 per share and below \$4.50. When the option matures the syndicate must say 28 cents per share at least, and payments then come every thirty days thereafter. With the exception of the combination mill on the properties of the Eureka Hill Company, also in the Tintic district, that of the Mammoth Company is the largest in the State. It is dropping shity stamps regularly. The addition of twenty new stamps and eleven vanners has just been completed. A railroad from the mines to the mill, three milles long, is getting into operation. The production of silver, gold, lead, and copper of the Ontario Company for 1896 amounted to a tride over \$725,000. The company paid \$180,000 in the properties perfectly to the 1,500 foot level of the Ontario Company is the balance besides to place in the surplus fund. The drain tunnel has now just pa at Cook's has been about forty tensaday and the Magdalena smelter has been treating 100 tons since it was started up last summer.

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SOUTH DAROTA.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Dec. 31.—Now that the Ragged Top excitement has somewhat calmed down there comes news of a rich find on the slope of Spearlish Mountain, eleven miles northwest of here, made this week. Miners and prospectors are journeying thither. Last week a prospector brought into town and had assayed a piece of float from the mountain, and was astounded at returns of \$210 to the ton. He returned and located a number of caims but the

Our "drive" in overcoats doesn't mean

odds and ends, but a reduction in price on

While they last it's use-

less to talk anything else; so rich are the "plums" it spoils the taste for more

Overcoats at \$15 from prices as high as \$35.

Overconts at \$25; our very choicest, from

Bargain sale or regular

sale, the old safety sign-

Your money back if you

want it-is never taken

NEW MEXICO,

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

more than 2,000 garments.

ordinary things.

prices as high as \$50.

ore rich enough to be treated with profit. The rock is similar to that of the siliceous beit near this city.

Recent assays of samples from Eunker & Muir's liarged Top claim gave \$158. A strike has been made in that new camp of \$200 to the ton in porphyry rock. Many buildings are starting in Haimorai and Nerve City.

Near Pringle, on the line of the H. and M. road, the Demercau Mining Company has struck a fine face of ore, the tunnel being in 300 teet. Numerous assays show its average value to be \$18, and it is free milling. Every miner who has a claim in the vicinity has attended to his assessment work for the year. Eastern stockholders of the company will be here next week to decide on active work.

Returns made from the Aurora, Ill., smelter of ores shipned there last week by the tolden. Three cars notted \$1,000. Ten tons of this ore is now mined daily. Yesterday another shoot was opened that assayed over \$80 to the ton.

At the Branch Mint claim, just bought by the Union Hill Mining Company, a face of ore is open in the tunnel seven feet high and three feet thick, running from do to 320 ounces of silver and some gold. Its width is unknown, as the entire tunnel is in the ore. This class of ore is now being taken out at the rate of \$25 tons per man daily. silver and some gold. Its width is unknown, as the entire tunnel is in the ere. This class of ore is now being taken out at the rate of 25c tons per man daily.

The Homestake has declared its regular divi-dend of \$31,230, making \$0.087,350 to date. The Highland, belonging to the same syndicate, has also paid a dividend.

Determ, Minn., Dec. 31.—The year in the iron mining region of the Lake Superior country closes with 4,000 more men at work than in the middle of the summer, and most of the mines on all the five ranges are hoisting and stocking ore for the next season of navigation. No arrangements have been made as to prices and amounts of one to be mined by the great Researer pool for next year, and the Carnegue-Rockefeller deal may break up the pool completely. Pletely.
The total shipments of the year have been as

The total shipments of the year have been as follows: Messatz range, 2.853,000 tons; Marquette, 2.473,000 tons; Gagebic, 1.690,000 tons; Menomines, 1.519,000 tons; Vermillion, 1.088,000. Total -9.671,000 tons; Vermillion, 1.088, This is 840,000 tons less than last year, but is far beyond any preceding season. It puts the total product of the Lake Superior mines at 107,202,000 tons since the opening of the Jackson mine in 1855. Of this total more than half has been in the past seven years. The Marquette range has produced nearly half the total, but the Messaba will quickly outstrip all the others.

others.

The lowest price at which ore was sold in 1806 was 50 a ton this being for non-bessemers. Bessemers sold at from \$3.75 to \$4.55, the latter being for high grades of choice ore. This was a dollar a ton better than the year before. Miners received about \$1.50 per day for most of the year. ABIZONA

cyanide process, which makes the treatment of such ores as those found in the Camp Floyd district possible.

By the discovery of heavy bodies of milling ores on the West Dip of the Camp Floyd district, the latter has been developed to a greater degree than ever before. A vast amount of development work is now being carried on, and preparations are making for the erection of milling plants on the Go'd Dust, Brickyard, La Cigale, and Golden Gate groups. The most important of these will be that for the Golden Gate, These properties are owned by Cant. J. R. le Lamar of New York, and the treatment of their ores has never been possible, except at great expense, on account of the arsenic contained in them. Experiments have been conducted by De Lamar during the past year, and it is now announced that he will erect a 400-ton plant on the properties, his experiments having proven successful. Capt. De Lamar will promably make use of a modified cyanide process. The Golden Gate properties are the richest in the Camp Floyd district, although not so extensive as either the Mercur or Gold Dust groups. With a mill treating 400 tons of ore daily they should turn out near \$250,000 monthly.

Within the next twenty days operations are to be commenced at the new mill of the Northern Light Company at Ophir, Josele county. This plant is of 100 tons addity capacity and will work. It is a promising, undervioped gold property.

A meeting of the Enterprise Gold Mining Company of Phillipsburg has been called for Jan. 25, the object being to increase the capital stock to \$1,000,000.

Owing to damage done to roads by the recent foods, the Chicago and Montana Mining Company at Ophir, Josele county. This plant is of 100 tons daily capacity and will read of English capital the Queen of Subba Mining Company is just equipping its milling plant made up of three Crawford mills.

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San Bernardino county has a new mining district called the Virginia Dale, of which great things are expected by San Bernardino. The district is about thirty-five miles from Bagdad.

The San Bour and Montana Mining Company at Ophir, Josele county. This plant is of 100 tons daily capacity and will going over the surface of this claim, they disconded the shaft a depth of forty feet; from the bottom extended a tunuel, partly caved in, but sufficiently preserved to enable them to follow it in milling plant made up of three Crawford mills.

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fifty feet, until their progress was stopped by a cave-in of the rock and dirt. This tunnel contained the same showing of ore that the long one did. They then descended the hill, and 400 feet below found the mouth of an old tunnel, stored in which they found rusted cooking utensits, picks with handles rotted off, and other mining tools. No gain now living in that section has sny, knowledge of these workings. They certainly date back over thirty years. A party of mining men has gone to examine the workings.

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Harry S. Turner of the Mammoth has a fine claim known as the Tip Top, three miles northwest of that camp, on which he has done \$2,500 worth of work this year. He has opened up 170 feet of tunnels and shafts, timbered, put uplaiders, sunk a well in which he has six feet of water, and built a large, commedious storehouse. The Tip Top has two feet of pay ore at the bottom of the shaft. He also has the Golden Eagle group, which consists of three claims. Shafts on the claim have been sunk to a depth varying from thirty to fity feet, and a crosscut in one of them has uncovered six to eight feet of ore which gives average returns of \$9 per ton.

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The Santa Rozalia Mining Company of San Francisco is doing well. John Daggett, superintendent of the mine, is President, and the stock is distributed almost wholly among the employees of the mine. At a recent meeting of the directors of the company it was shown that the mine and machinery had been raid for and the company had \$10,000 in bank, with ore already in process of shipment that from sample assays is estimated to yield \$17,000, and that the company had been raid for and the company is not indebted in any manner. This property lies about forty miles south of the old Gunsight mine, in Pima county, Arizona.

The Old Dominion mine is furnishing its usual quantity of ore. Owing to a breakdown on one of the blower shafts at the smelter only the 100-ton furnace is in blast. A new shaft was received this week, and the small jacket will be blown in immediately.

The Black Warrior has erected several new buildings at the mine. The holst is in place on the like Copper, and the sinking of the shaft will be resumed at once. Sinking on the Dade-ville continues with encouraging results. The shaft is in ore of good quality.

An English company has become interested in the Continental group with N. L. Asher, who has a bond on them. They are eleven miles from Globe, and development work will begin soon. The first work contemplated is to drive a cross-cut tunnel 500 feet, and continue the present shaft down 150 feet to connect with the tunnel.

The Badger, the principal claim of the group

oross-cut tunnel 500 feet, and continue the present shaft down 150 feet to connect with the tunnel.

The Badger, the principal claim of the group in Lost Gulch, owned by Loois Sultan and James Graham, continues to show improvement. The shaft, 280 feet northeast from the original location, has been sunk to a depth of 125 feet. The ledge averages 3% feet in width the full length of the shaft, and numerous assays of the ore show average returns of about \$20 per ton in copper. Lower down quartz was struck assaying in gold over \$100 per ton. Free gold is visible through the quartz.

Much activity is manifested in the Lost Gulch M. & M. Co. The mill is running steadily and the supply of ore is ample.

The United Verde copper mine at Jerome produces about \$0,000 pounds of copper daily. A recent thirty-day run of the Fortuna twenty-stamp mill, near Yuma, turned out \$30,600 in gold. The Eclipse, seventeon miles from Phoenix, is the only exclusively silver mine now operated in Arizona. The water has been numped from the Oro Plata mine and that property will now be worked extensively. Iwo good chutes of ore have been opened up in the winzes that have been sunk from the tunnel. The Cedar Velley Mining Company is working ten tons of ore per day through their mill at Cedar, and making two tons of concentrates every twenty-four hours. Considerable ore is caught on the plates, and the free silver in the ores is saved in the plates, and the free silver in the ores is saved in the plates, and the free silver in the ores is saved in the plates, and the free silver in the ores is saved in the plates, and the free silver in the ores is saved in the plates, and the free silver in the ores is saved in the plates, and the free silver in the ores is propering to erect a plant for the crushing of petrified wood in the northern part of Arizona. The crushed product will be used in the manufacturing of emery wheels and grindstones.

Washington. Mountains, Grand county, has just been received in this city. The company put in a tenstamp mill and a wire rope trainway this fail, and is just getting into fine operating order. Local capital has furnished the plant and equipment and done the devilopment work. A great district is being opened up in the Blue Mountains, the oras found being mostly gold and copper. Down on the Colorado River washing the gravel for gold is at present claiming the strention of many men, and several outside companies are operating some of the richest bars with good success. The gold is fine, but in certain sections the washing pays handsomely, this being especially the case at Tickaboo and California Bar.

One-half of the mining possibilities of southern Utah and southern Nevada has never been told, for the great districts have only been scratched over, and will never become of any special significance until the projected railroad from Milford, Utah, to Los Angeles, Cal, or one following its general course, is completed. A local company has already been organized to construct the line, and, if all reports are correct, the money has been raised in the East with which to make its construction reasonably sure.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Dec. 28.—Four car loads of machinery arrived last week for the copper reduction works on Copper Flat. Manager Herry expects to have the plant in operation within two months. It will be the most extensive copper reduction plant in New Mexico, and will have good facilities for transportation. Sufficient development has been done on Copper Flat to insure an abundant supply of ore for the new works.

The capacity of the Silver City Reduction Works here has been doubled by the addition of another stack of the same capacity as the old one. The smelter is now treating eighty tons of ore a day.

The new mill at the Eloors mine, at White Signal, is ready for work. It will be started on Washington.

Seattie, Dec. 26.—On the Edison group of twelve claims in the Silver Creek district a large amount of development work has been done on the main ledges, of which there are ten or twelve of varying width the largest being over 100 feet wide. The tinnels and drifts represent about 500 feet on one, and in ore carrying from \$4 to \$300 in gold, copper, and sliver, and there are several thousand tons in sight. In the Heinrich group in Muller Creek district, a rich strike was made this week of four feet of solid sliver-lead ore carrying values of \$100 to the ton. The strike was made in the cross-cut tunnel now being driven to cut the main ledge. In the Colville Indian Reservation/country about sarty claims have been developed to a productive point. WASHINGTON. productive point.

The new mill at the Elnora mine, at White Signal, is ready for work. It will be started on ore from the Elnora mine.

Dimmick Brothers, owners of the Silver Cell mine, tear Pinos Altos, are in bonanza ore. No richer silver ore has ever been mined in New Mexico than is now being taken out of this mine. A piece of ore was taken out of this mine. A piece of ore was taken out last week weighing several hundred pounds which is more than 80 per cent. Silver. Much of this rich ore is in sight, but the mine is being worked only to a limited extent on account of the low price of silver. SEATTIF, Dec. 25.—At Slocan the Slocan Star has contracted to ship about 15,000 tons during the coming year, and as it aways \$50 and upward in gold, sliver, and lead it will aggresale \$1,350,000. Figuish capitalists have secured a location for a smelter at Nelson, and are contemplating the erection of a smelter to cost about \$1,000,000. With one of similar capacity at Northbort, on the American side, and the contemplated reduction works at Vancouver, the country will be well provided. Thus far, however, the mining development of the country has outstripped the reducing facilities.

In the Nelson mining district 1,800 mining locations have been made since July 1, smong them some important gold broperties near the town of Nelson, and also a number of elverlead claims that have since developed into paying mines. BRITISH COLUMBIA. a limited extent on account of the long one now run-silver.

The Confidence mill is the only one now run-ning in the Mogollon district, and this mill is not running to its full capacity. It is expected that the Maud S, mine and mill will be started soon after the first of the year.

Pinos Altos is now producing more gold and employing more men than any other camp in the Territory.

lead claims that have since developed into paying mines.

The Rico has made another shipment of ore to the Puget Sound smeller at Everett, amounting to several car loads, the lowest grade of which gave 310 ounces silver and 45 per cent, lead. The Silver Chief also made a fine shipment which averaged \$750 in gold and silver. nes and ame 'ers of Kootenai, up to the mid-e of December, amounted to 27,724 tons, val-

ts of the Jumbo ore made recently in Spo ine show that it is telluride, similar to that of ipple Creek. This is the first ore of that description discovered initials section of the prov-Fort Steel district the North Star is em

ploying thirty men to ag out carbonate organd teams are transporting it to the steame landing. It is estimated that this mine will produce from 5,000 to 7,000 tons. In the neighborhood of New Denver there is produce from 5,000 to 7,000 tons.
In the neighborhood of New Denver there is great mining activity, and a number of important sales of property have been made. On Jan, 15 C. W. Callahau, representing London capital, will make payment of \$100,000 on what is known as the Galena Farm. The same have already expended \$150,000 in other purchases in the same district.

At the Van Anda mine on Texada Island, Straits of Georgia, a shipment of 800 sacks of first-class ore is being made to the Fuget Sonne smelters. This is mainly silverite, and it will be the first shipment of the kind ever made from a British Columbia mine. The ore is the highest grade, the assays going from \$500 to \$2,000 good, and from 20 to 45 per cent, copper per ton.

New discoveries are being made on Thurlow Island, 200 miles north of Victoria, and the ledges, which are principally copper and iron carrying goid and silver, are enormously large. One is represented as being 1,500 feet wide and four miles long. This is an iron quictory. Vic.

SEATTLE, Dec. 26.—Philadelphia men have ventured to the flay of Vaidiz, Alaska, to purchase some mining property known as the Lehigh Nos. 1 and 2, the consideration being \$100,000 in quarterly payments. It is a fine gold property discovered in October, but the surface showing is so attractive that the price is not considered exorbitant for a mere property. In the vicinity of Doubles, Libert and Young and The Considered Company Libert and Young and Youn In the vicinity of Douglas Island and Juneau

In the vicinity of Douglas Island and Juneau the winter is quite mild, the anowfall not exceeding three feet on Dec. 15. Mining operations in all the leading mines were being carried on, and the stamps of all the milds, excepting that of the Juneau company, were drouging regularly. In November there was temporary interruption in some of the milds by a coid snap, but it was only for a tew days.

United States Commissioner Mellen has resigned his position and has taken the superintendency of the Juniu Mining Company's property at Berner's Bay. O'Nell Surrenders to Chapman, Patrick O'Neil keeps the Raines law hotel in Broadway, between Fortleth and Forty-first

streets, which Capt, Chapman raided about streets, which Capt, Chapman raided about three weeks ago to small purpose, because, as he anserly declared, somehouty had 'tipped off' the place. O Neil was not found by the raiders. On Saturday night he waiked into the West Thirtieth street station and said he had just heard that the police were looking for him. Yesterday morning he was held in \$500 bail for trial by Magistrate Flammer in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Little Eddie Murphy's Fatal Fall from Seven-year-old Eddle Murphy of 19 Granite street, Brooklyn, with two other boys on Satur-

Booth's "Hyomei" for Bronchitis and Colds is the best. There are other remedies, but this is the best.

new building near his home. He shipped and fell from the second story to the cellar, a dis-tance of twenty-live feet, fracturing his skill. He died at St. Mary's Hospital several hours

There are cheaper remedies, but this is What you want is the best. We keep it. J. MILHAU'S SON, 183 Broadway, YorkNew

## The Personal Side of Bismarck

Bismarck's personal, domestic side is well portrayed in an interesting interview, described by George W. Smalley, with new and characteristic illustrations and portraits, in the January number of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. All newsdealers have it. Ten cents a copy. One dollar a year.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

A MYSTERY OF THE HILL

HOW THREE BROOKLYN MEN FAILED TO FIND A SKUNK.

Was There, or Had Been, Se Three Neighbors Declare-From a Safe Dis-tance They Followed a Woman's Tip and Shot Three Granite Blocks, The moon was behind a cloud when Mr. Bedford Hill came out on the front stoop of his house the other night, but neither eyes nor light was required to detect a mysterious presence in the neighborhood. Mrs. Hill was not far behind her husband in discovering that there had been a strange visitation, for she called out

from the back parlor: "Goodness me, Bedford, are we in Brooklyn or New Jersey? Come in or stay out, but for

"I do believe it's a sk-," began Mr. Hill, and then he remembered that his pretty niece was in the parlor with his wife, and he stopped

"There's no room for doubt as to what is, Bedford," came in a stern voice from the parlor. "None at all," replied Mr. Hill, and then he

his front stoop. He held a handkerchief to his face and waved his free hand to attract Mr.

For heaved's sake, wad is thad?" he cried. "Haven't you ever been in Jersey?" responded Mr. Hill.

"Sure, bub how did thad ged id Brooklyd?" "I didn't bring it," called Mr. Hill, testily. Say, Slope, take down that handkerchief and come over here. That thing can't be far away Mr. Slope came over very cautiously and with

the air of a hero took his handkerchief down. "Hill!" he exclaimed, "how did that thing "Some one must have had it for a pet and let

it escape," said Hill. Before Slope could give his opinion of this explanation an interruption came from Mr. Brooklyn Heights, who lives two

"Hey there, you two," he called. "Do you have many visits from these birds up here? I never struck the like of this in all the time I lived down town." lived down town."
"Come here, Heights," called Hill and Slope together. "We're tasking the thing over."
Mr. Heights was not quite down his steps, when from the parior window of Mr. Hill's house there came a husky whisper. It was from Mrs. Bill."
"Belford!" Belford!" abserclaimed "there Bedford! Bedford!" she exclaimed, "there

"Bedford! Bedford!" she exclaimed, "there it is over there."
"There is what, my dear?"
"Why, the sk—. I mean the thing that's making all this—oh, you know. It's over there in the gutter beside that tree."
Mr. Hill and Mr. Slope looked across, and there, surely enough, was a long, dark object. It kept perfectly still, not budging even when Mr. Slope cried "Scat! Scat!" which he followed up with a prolonged hissing. Then Mr. Hill threw a stone, and Mr. Heights followed it up with a stick. "I dode believe id's a skuck ad all." said Mr.

with a stick.

"I doub believe id's a skuck ad all," said Mr.

Slope.

"Of course not," said Mr. Hill. "Just run
over and see, Slope."

"Not od your life!"

"But why not?"

"Oh, id bight be," remarked Mr. Slope.

"I'll tell you" said Mr. Hill, triumphantly,

"I'll get my fox terrier and set him on that
thing. He'll soon chase it away if it's there."

Mr. Hill went indoors. He came back in two
minutes without the dog.

"Got the terrier?" saked Mr. Heights.

"No," said Mr. Hill.

"Why not?"

"Oh, Mrs. Hill wouldn't hear of you see,
Heights, that woman's got the greatest head,
All she said was: 'Bedford, we've got to live
with that dog, 'and

"I never thought of that," said Heights and
Slope together.

"Noticer did 1." said Mr. Hill. "But Mark

"Noticer did 1." said Mr. Hill. "But Mark

"Noticer did 1." said Mr. Hill. "But Mark
"Noticer did 1." said Mr. Hill. "But Mark

Slope together. "Neither did 1," said Mr. Hill, "But Mary lid."
By this time the mean had come out again, but the shadow of a tree fell across the object in the gutter and its hape was more vague than before. Now and then a window in the neighborhood would open softly and then shut with but the sundaw of a tree the across the object in the gutter and its shape was more vague than before. Now and then a window in the neighborhood would oper selfly and then shut with a bane. Mr. Heights's wife came out to see what had become of him, but lost no time in getting indoors again.

"That thing must be disledged and killed," saw Hill, after a minuto's silence, "Now, I'll tell you what we'll do. Heights, you get some paper, reall it up in a ball, put some oil on it, and then come back, and we'll light it and throw it over. Pil get my pistol and blaze away as soon as you throw the ball."

"Great!" exclaimed Heights, who cautiously crept down to his house.

Five minutes later all was in readiness. Slope struck a march and ignited the ball, Heights flung it, and Hill's pistol gave five shart cracks. As the smoke cleared away the three men looked anxiously across the street. The object hand't noved.

A small messenger boy came up the street. A hadn't moved.

A small incesenger boy came up the street. A
brillant idea struck Hill.

"Say, Johnny," he exclaimed, "I'll give you a
quarter to go over and see what that is in the

guiter."

The boy lost no time. In a moment he returned.

"It's tree granite blocks in a row," he said.

Hill looked at Siope, Slope looked at Heights, and Heights looked at both. Then they marched across the street together. The three stones were all that was there.

"Hill's wife's got a great head," remarked Slope. Hill only said;

"Well, we all know it was around here anyway."

way."
They told the policeman who turned up that they had been firing at a mad dog, and he so reported at the station house,"

CONVERTED JEWS PROTEST. Warszawiak's Flock Takes Issue with the Presbytery's Course Toward Him,

The Rev. A. Lichtenstein and Mark Lev. who sign themselves "Secretaries," have sent to The Sex "a protest made by 100 Hebrew converts" against the action of the New York Presbytery, in reference to Hermann Warszawiak, Superintendent of the American Mission to the Hebrews, in Grand street. They say that the protest, with the original signatures, is in the hands of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and will be formally laid before the Prerbytery by him at the next meeting.

The action of the Presbytery to which the protest refers is its refusal of Warszawiak's request to be taken under the Presbytery's care with a view to his ultimate ordination as a minister. The Presbytery referred Warszawiak's application to a committee whose report was adverse, and, in addition to reflections on the moral character of the applicant, contained the

following paragraph: "We must admit that there is ground for a charitable judgment in this instance in view of the education, associations, and general moral environment of one born of Jewish parents, and | to his assertion, that he was assaulted. Reginduring the greater part

largely removed during the greater part of his life from the restraining and corrective influences of the Gospel of Christ."

The protest of the hundred says in part:

"We, the undersigned, all of whom are born Israelites, having heard of the action of the New York Presbytery in relation to our friend and teacher. Mr. Hermann Warszawiak, feel constrained to enter our humble protest against such action. We do this with extreme diffidence, being duly appreciative of the dignity of the New York Presbytery and the respect its official acts generally command, especially from those who owe it allegiance in matters spiritual. But we feel that, were we to keep allence and permit the present eccasion to pass without the utterance of a solemn and earnest protest, we would be guilty of treachery to one who has become very dear to us all, and whose good name among men as a faithful worker in the Lord's vineyard we value far imore highly than we do our own.

"During the years in which we have been

come very dear to us all, and whose good name among men as a faithful worker in the Lord's vineyard we value far imore highly than we do our own.

"During the years in which we have been under his guidance and teaching we have found Mr. Warszawiak faithful and untiring in his efforts, and through his marvellous power as a preacher of the Word he has led many members of our race and kindred to Christ as the Saviour of men—the Redeemer alike of the Jew and the Gentile. To this task he has addressed himself with a courage that enabled him to bear with fortitude persistent persecution and assaults at the hands of many of our own race; but it was, both to him and ourselves, a cause of surprise and genuine sorrow that he should have been subjected to persecution and attack by Christians also, from whom only brotherly love and kindness were due. It consoles us, however, to reflect that, even at such a moment, he was not without able and cloquent defenders.

"It is not in our province to discuss the animum and purpose of the trivial charges against him, nor does he need any vindication at our hands; but for the sake of those who may yet be induenced by the utterly unfounded accusations that have been widely published by the Presbytery's action we feel that we cannot remain silent. Into each of our lives he has entered very deeply and exercised a lasting influence our relations have been those of a flock to their beloved shepherd, and we know, as none cise can know, how lovingly and self-sacrificingly he has sheltered and folded us, and all the more that it has come from those from whom we had confidently looked for loving encouragement. Yet, whatever the world may say against him, we cannot but hold in warmest love and affection one who has led us into the light of Divine truth, who has invested our lives with a new meaning, and brought many at us to know thim by whom, at least, no chind of Abraham was ever rejected or contemmed."

IS TEMPLE A DECENT FELLOWS His Duplicate as a Brute.

In Morton street, at 72 and 74, there is a tenement of the style known as double decker which towers aloft to the law's limit and shel-ters as many persons as the Health Board will permit. On the top floor at 74 John Temple's wife lives and supports her two children There, when he happens to remember them, John Temple goes to best them. He remembered them on Saturdny evening, and was having a fine time hambering his wife around the rooms when Phil Simmons, the landtor, who lives on the ground floor at 72, took a notion to interfere. Simmons is not a big man, while Temple is a burly brute, big enough in everything but courage to battle with a longshoreman. Being in the hambering mood, he objected to interference by Simmons and thrashed the janitor for his officiousness. Altopother they made such a row that Ryan of the Charles street police holsted himself up the stairs and precipitated his big club into the riot with discouraging effect on Temple. At that time Simmons was fierce in his desire for the dire poulshment of Temple, but when the scene of action had been transferred to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning he had changed his mind and wanted to withdraw his complaint. "Temple is a decent fellow," he said, by way of expianation to Margistrate Flammer.

"Well, he doesn't seem to me like a decent fellow," and the Margistrae, "just look at his There, when he happens to remember them. "Well, he doesn't seem to me like a decent fellow," said the Magistrate, "just look at his wife."
Mrs. Temple was there, thin, frail, and siegly looking, and showing the marks of her husband's brutal treatment.
"Is he a decent fellow?" the Magistrate asked

her. "I don't think God ever made such another "I don't think God ever made such another brute." she said.

So Temple will answer at the Special Sessions for his assault on Simmons, who will have to go there and testify. Mrs. Temple will be a wit-ness also. FELLED WITH A NEW YEAR'S HORN Mr. Cheatham Assaulted After Displaying

a Spurious \$50 Confederate Note Mr. Alexander Cheatham, whose swarthy skin is the inheritance of many generations of life under Southern suns, celebrated the advent of the New Year in joyous contemplation of the wassail bowl at a place at Twentieth street and Seventh avenue, where such bowls are kert always flowing. Mr. Cheatham wears his hat something less than seven feet above the pavement, and his shoulders nearly span an ordinary doorway. He does not deny that on this occasion he was carrying a load in a place where most men do not tote heavy burdens. Nevertheless, he is perfectly clear as to his own movements and those of several other jovial son's whom he met that night. For instance, he remembers accurately what was done to him by Mr. Oscar Hatchett, a colored professional person, whose particular line of show business is

inserting his head in a sheet of canvas and

dodging swiftly thrown base balls at 1% cents a dodge, and Mr. Charles Hohr, also colored, who denies that he was there at all. Cheatham says, and his looks lend credence ning at a point just in front of and a trifle be low the left ear, a broad strip of adherive plas ter, but on by a skilful surgeon, runs downward under the rolling lower lip. This plaster con-ceals the sixteen stitches which the surgeon took in sewing up the wound which Cheatham says he got when Hohr and Hatchett assaulted him. Cheatham is absolutely certain that Hatchett and Hohr are the men who assaulted him, and he stuck to his declaration when they were arraighed in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday in spite of their vigorous and circumsiantial denials. He says that when he paid for some drinks which he had in the saloon on New Year's eve he took from his pocketbook a counterfeit fifty-dollar Confederate note, and he had no other belief than that the two men, thinking the note to be a good greenback, meant to rob him of it. When he left the saloon they followed him and he heard Hohr say to Hatchett: "Now get your man." In the middle of the street Hohr struck him over the head with a big tin horn, which had been uproariously welcoming the new year. The force of this blow was such as to knock Cheatham down, and, as he fell, Hatchett cut him, he couldn't say whether it was with a razor or not, lie shouted lustily for help and a crowd quickly gathered. Hohr and Hatchett ran away, so first, Cheatham says, that "you couldn't catch'em with a horse."

On Saturday, Cheatham, having been patched up, cruised in Hieseker street and saw Hohr and Hatchett and saw Hohr and Hatchett and had then arrested. Hether the says he got when Hohr and Hatchett assaulted

On Saturday, Cheatham, having been patched on, cruised in Bleecker street and saw Hohr and Hatchett and had them arrested. Hatchett admitted that he had been in the saloon and had seen Cheatham there, but denied having had anything to do with the cutting. He also denied that Hohr had been with him that evening, and said he had never seen Hohr before. Hour declared that he had never seen Cheatham before the arrest, and that he was at home in bed at the time of the cutting. He said that he lived at 149 West Twenty-fifth street with Mirstonias Fry, who would corroborate his story, and he got until this afternoon to produce her in court. It happened that Mrs. Fry had just left court when Hobr was arraigned. She had been there to complain against Tim Stephenson, the assistant ash carrier at the flats where she lives, whom she accused of straining her cloak. She caught him with it on his arm leaving the flat, and when she asked him where he was going he replied: "To the pawn shop." He was held in \$500 to answer for burglary.

Slenth Binning's "Burgler."

Binning is one of Capt. Groo's ward men, but he does not confine his operations to the na row, but tough, limits of the Mercer street precinct. On Saturday, for instance, he heard from an unnamed friend that the house at the south east corner of Niath avenue and Sixteenist street was to be "turned off" at 2 o'clock first treet was to be "turned off" at 2 o'clock first terday morning. Accordingly at 2 o'clock first and the first terday morning. Accordingly at 2 o'clock first and open, and inside he found Oscar Johnson, a stalward stoled young Swele, turning off sizes in large found thick. He arrested Johnson on a charge of attempted burglary, but Magistrain Flammer wouldn't have it that way when the youth was arraigned at Jefferson Market later in the day. The youth said he had no hand and that the cellar seemed to be a good where it eleep in. The Magistrate had the charge middisorderly conduct, and sent the young Swedets the Workhouse. an unnamed friend that the house at the south



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